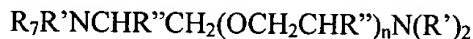


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

The following is a complete listing of the claims.

27. (Previously amended) The composition of claim 46, wherein the polyglycolpolyamine has the structure:



wherein R_7 is H, CH_3 , or $-[R'NCHR''CH_2(OCH_2CHR'')_nNR']_m-R'$;

wherein R' is H or CH_3 ;

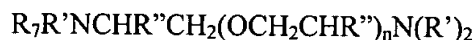
wherein R'' is H or CH_3 ;

wherein n is 2 to 99; and

wherein m is 0 to 99.

32. (Original) A method of servicing a subterranean formation comprising:
injecting a gas hydrate controller comprising a polyglycolpolyamine into a borehole that
has been treated with a fracturing fluid.
33. (Original) The method of claim 32, wherein the gas hydrate controller further comprises a
polymer capable of controlling or minimizing the formation of gas hydrates.
34. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer
of N,N-dialkylaminoethylmethacrylates or a mixture thereof.
35. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer
of N-vinyl-N-alkyl amides or a mixture thereof.
36. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer
of N-vinyl lactams or a mixture thereof.
37. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer
of N-methyl-N-vinylacetamide / lactams or a mixture thereof.
38. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer
of N-acyl substituted polyalkeneimines or a mixture thereof.
39. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the polymer is a homopolymer or a
copolymer of N,N-dialkylaminoethylmethacrylates, N-vinyl-N-alkyl amides, and N-vinyl
lactams, N-methyl-N-vinylacetamide / lactam copolymer, an N-acyl substituted
polyalkeneimines or a mixture thereof.

40. (Original) The method of claim 32, wherein the polyglycolpolyamine is a polycondensation product of a reaction between a polyoxyalkylene glycol and a polyamine, or a mixture thereof.
41. (Previously amended) The method of claim 32, wherein the polyglycolpolyamine has the structure:



wherein R_7 is H, CH_3 , or $-[R'NCHR''CH_2(OCH_2CHR'')_nNR']_m-R'$;

wherein R' is H or CH_3 ;

wherein R'' is H or CH_3 ;

wherein n is 2 to 99; and

wherein m is 0 to 99.

42. (Previously amended) The method of claim 56, wherein the gas hydrate controller is from about 0.01 to about 5% by weight of the water in the fracturing fluid.
43. (Previously amended) The method of claim 56, wherein the gas hydrate controller is from about 0.05 to about 1% by weight of the water in the fracturing fluid.
44. (Previously amended) The method of claim 56, wherein the gas hydrate controller is from about 0.03 to about 0.75% by weight of the water in the fracturing fluid.
45. (Cancelled)
46. (Previously added) A well service composition comprising:
a fracturing fluid; and
a gas hydrate controller, wherein:
the gas hydrate controller is a polyglycolpolyamine; and
the gas hydrate controller is in an amount effective to control the formation of gas hydrates.
47. (Previously added) The composition of claim 46, wherein the gas hydrate controller further comprises a second polymer capable of controlling or minimizing the formation of gas hydrates.
48. (Previously added) The composition of claim 47, wherein the second polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of N, N-dialkylamineoethylmethacrylates or a mixture thereof.

49. (Previously added) The composition of claim 47, wherein the second polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of N-vinyl-N-alkyl amides or a mixture thereof.
50. (Previously added) The composition of claim 47, wherein the second polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of N-vinyl lactams or a mixture thereof.
51. (Previously added) The composition of claim 47, wherein the second polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of N-methyl-N-vinylacetamide / lactams or a mixture thereof.
52. (Previously added) The composition of claim 47, wherein the second polymer is a homopolymer or copolymer of N-acyl substituted polyalkeneimines or a mixture thereof.
53. (Previously added) The composition of claim 46, wherein the polyglycolpolyamine is a polycondensation product of a reaction between a polyoxyalkylene glycol and a polyamine.
54. (Cancelled)
55. (Cancelled)
56. (Previously added) A method of servicing a subterranean formation comprising injecting a gas hydrate controller comprising a polyglycolpolyamine into a borehole that has been treated with a fracturing fluid, wherein the fracturing fluid is a water-based fluid.
57. (New) A method of stimulating a subterranean formation, the method comprising:
preparing a fracturing fluid comprising an aqueous fluid, a water-soluble polymer, and a polyglycolpolyamine; and
injecting the fracturing fluid into a bore hole to contact the subterranean formation.
58. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the polyglycolpolyamine is a polycondensation product of a reaction between a polyoxyalkylene glycol and a polyamine, or a mixture thereof.
59. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the polyglycolpolyamine has the structure:

$$R_7R'NCHR''CH_2(OCH_2CHR'')_nN(R')_2$$

wherein R_7 is H, CH_3 , or $-[R'NCHR''CH_2(OCH_2CHR'')_nNR']_m-R'$;
 wherein R' is H or CH_3 ;
 wherein R'' is H or CH_3 ;
 wherein n is 2 to 99; and
 wherein m is 0 to 99.

60. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the polyglycolpolyamine is from about 0.01 to about 5% by weight of the aqueous fluid.
61. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the polyglycolpolyamine is from about 0.05 to about 1% by weight of the aqueous fluid.
62. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the polyglycolpolyamine is from about 0.03 to about 0.75% by weight of the aqueous fluid.